



PANTHEON

Mary's Chapel, May 20, 1780.

AGREEABLE to former intimation, the Society will meet next Thursday evening to discuss the following Question, *Whether it requires greater Resolution to bear the Sufferings of Prosperity, or the Privations of Adversity?*

Upon this occasion, the President will take the chair, presiding at a *Silver Medal* will be given to the Gentleman who delivers the best speech in point of *Composition*; and another to him who shall display the greatest powers of *Oratory*. Both Medals will be delivered publicly in the Society at the subsequent meeting, being Thursday the 8th of June, when the question, *Whether SLANDER or FLATTERY is most pernicious to Society?* will be agitated. The number of tickets being restricted, visitors will need apply soon, that they may not be disappointed.

Tickets to be had, as usual, of the members, and at Mr Swan's shop, head of Carrubber's close.

To the Publisher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

IF the following reflections deserve it, by giving them a place in your useful and entertaining paper, you will much oblige your humble servant,

MONITOR.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

AT the present period, all the powers of Europe seem determined to humble Britain. Those who are not at open war with her, have entered into a league to support her enemies. Last war her naval glory was raised so high, that she has become an object of jealousy to her neighbours. They apprehend that she aims at universal dominion on the seas. They dread for their trade and territories.

As the greatest commercial nation in Europe, Britain must also be the first maritime power. The strength of a nation at sea is in proportion to its commerce: While, therefore, the trade of Britain continues to be equally extensive as it is at present, her superiority on the ocean cannot easily be diminished or destroyed. Her commerce shall procure treasure, and furnish her with numerous bodies of expert seamen.

If the present plan of the powers of Europe were formed with sagacity, it must be granted, that a more favourable opportunity than the present could not be offered to give it effect. The taxes in this island are encreasing so fast, that the ruin of its commerce and government seems to draw nigh. The price of manufactures is in danger of being raised so high, that there can be no sale for them in foreign markets. The nation is now deprived of one of the best branches of her trade, by the revolt of the American Colonies; and she is struggling with two great powers which, in their turns, have filled all Europe with apprehension. In this heavy conflict, Britain looks with anxiety for the aid of some friend; but no friend appears. Every arm is stretched out against her, and her case appears to be desperate. In such a situation, it may seem easy to the other states of Europe to reduce her present greatness.

But though it were no difficult task to bring about such an event, yet it is not the interest of many of the states of Europe that the naval power of Britain should be diminished. The trade of France and Spain is daily encreasing; and with this their power must also encrease. The Spaniards are beginning to carry on a free trade with their American Colonies. They are shaking off their former indolence, and gradually assuming the habits of industry. They are a brave, and may soon become a formidable people. Though the commerce of the French be not great in the East Indies, it has of late been very considerable in the West. France is now able to send out great fleets, and to man them with seamen. Her power at sea becomes more alarming every day. France and Spain are under Princes of the same family, and they are united by compact. They have separately attempted to subject Europe to their law, and have failed. They now truly, that their joint efforts shall perfect the great plans of former times. Britain is the only power that can obstruct their ambitious designs. As she has often, with indignation, broken the yoke of tyranny at home, so she has always esteemed it her glory to withstand the imposition of it upon others abroad. They wish, therefore, first to crush this stubborn friend of liberty, and when she is fallen, others shall become an easy prey. If the power of Britain be broken, the Dutch can have no ally capable of protecting them from the violence of France. She has not yet forgot their haughtiness in the distress of Lewis XIV. and waits an opportunity of taking full revenge. By sending a fleet to the Baltic, she may govern the affairs of the north at pleasure. She has ever been busy in forming plans of ambition; and if, by her own strength, she has commoved the whole states of Europe, what may she not effect when seconded by the wealth and forces of Spain. Let those, then, who call themselves neutral powers, but who, in fact, have joined with their own enemies, open their eyes upon their truest interests, before it be too late. At least, be not active in destroying the great bulwark of your own property, privileges, and religion. Put not into the hands of your enemies arms with which your own lives may be hurt, or cords with which your own bodies may be bound:—Raise them not to that degree of strength which shall render your own destruction inevitable. The present conjuncture is most favourable to the execution of their deep-laid plans. The cry is raised against Britain as possessing too great weight in the political balance. While the eyes of other nations are turned upon her, they are insensibly acquiring to themselves that great power which their former Princes contended for in vain.

The fate of the United Provinces, in the war of 1673, shews how easy it is for France to over-run the territories of the Dutch whenever it shall be her interest to do so. Her intrigues at the Porte can at any time disturb the affairs of

Germany and Russia; and the money of the western world shall always have a sure influence with the needy sons of the north. It may appear, then, from these considerations, that if Britain, the opponent of the House of Bourbon, from interest and principle, be allowed to be pushed down from her present importance, the freedom and religion of most of the other powers of Europe, shall lie at the mercy of France and Spain.

From the London Papers, May 23.

LONDON.

Some of the late advices from America, which touch on the subject of politics, says a correspondent, afford us the satisfaction of reflecting, that in whatever high esteem the "great and good ally" of America may be held by the deluded revolvers, still the enmity which nature had heretofore fixed between an American and a Frenchman, continues to show itself in the strongest light: A provincial sailor has an ardent aversion to his soup-meagre ship-mate; he treats him with disdain; nay, he uses him with contempt; for in the moments of relaxation he avoids as much as possible to associate with him; he will join in no amusement with him; nor even engage with him in a common libation of grog, but when necessity requires it.

If Charlestown has fallen into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton, it is said that Commander will march directly northward, while the troops in New York will march to the southward, and both attempt to bring Washington to a general engagement, or open the country between the two capitals.

Advices from Madrid tell us, that Mr Jay has not made an appearance, or been received or acknowledged as an Ambassador from the United States of America; but that the chief of his business there is an agent to negotiate for a loan of 2,000,000 of dollars.

Government have, ever since last November, been in expectation of good news from the Manillas, which it is thought will fall an easy conquest, as they are in a very weak state of defence, and no fresh troops have been sent there from Spain for some years.

It is certain that Russia, Sweden, Holland, and other maritime powers, are laughing in their sleeves at the contention between Great Britain and the House of Bourbon, which must weaken if not ruin their over-grown navies, and give force and consequence to the lesser powers.

Advices are received from Holland that the Dutch are putting full garrisons into the seaports of the Republic; and that the same steps are to be taken immediately with respect to the barrier and frontier towns.

All the forces belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, which consists of five regiments of 1100 men each, are taken into the pay of the Elector of Hanover this year, in which they will continue during the absence of the Electoral troops in America.

It is said that the King's fourth son has declared his intention for the army, and that Lord Amherst has been consulted with regard to who was the properest person to instruct his Royal Highness in the manual exercise and manoeuvres of a battalion, when his Lordship was pleased to name Captain Sims.

The Spanish store ships that were taken by Sir George Rodney turn out better prizes than even were expected; they had cables for 20 sail of the line, and complete suits of rigging for two first rates, four second ditto, and 12 third ditto; the Fortitude at Woolwich, has been wholly equipped with these materials.

Admiral Geary, now Commander in Chief of the grand channel Squadron, was next but two in rank to the late Sir Charles Hardy, immediately follows Sir Thomas Pye, and precedes Sir George Rodney, all of them being Admirals of the White.

We hear from Dover, that a gun-boat belonging to that town went out, on Thursday night last, in pursuit of some French fishing-boats, which they had observed from the cliffs; about day-break on Friday morning the gun-boat was observed by the Frenchmen, who cut away their nets and made for Calais; they were pursued by the people of the gun-boat almost into the harbour; there were near forty of the fish-boats, and all escaped but three. On board those taken were thirty old men, the young ones having been ordered to join the grand fleet. A party of the 6th regiment went to Deal with the prisoners. There were nine men on board the Dover boat, and each man's share of the value of the fishing nets taken will, it is thought, amount to about 50l.

On Friday last an unlucky accident happened at Bursledon, near Southampton: In attempting to launch a new frigate called the Fox, of 44 guns, one of the first built upon a new construction, the ground gave way, broke one of the bilges, and the ship falling on one side could not be launched. Captain Clarke, who was performing the ceremony of naming her, was killed on the spot; and several others much hurt.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed a new packet-boat to sail between Falmouth and the West Indies, which is called the Roebuck. The command of her is given to Captain Burnaby, and she will soon sail for her station.

Yesterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the several petitions of Thomas Streetfield, Philip Chauncey, and Joshua Wares, Esqrs; were read, praying to be discharged from the Lord Mayor's nomination of Sheriffs, being Protestant Dissenters, and never having received the sacrament according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England; a motion was accordingly made and seconded to discharge them from the said nomination, which was carried in the affirmative.

It is under the serious consideration of Parliament to put

an end to the tolls of Black friars-bridge, which is not only an oppressive burthen to the public, but a very great detriment to the trade of the metropolis. For this purpose the House of Commons have called for an account of the produce of the tolls, from Michaelmas 1775, to Michaelmas 1779, by which it appears, that the gross amount of the receipts in that time has been

£. 26,367 13 6d.

That the loss upon bad gold, silver, and copper, amounted to And that the salaries to tollmen and watchmen, and other incidental expences in that space, amount to no less than

3,816 16 5

Lord North, we hear, is resolved to propose to Parliament some other method of making up the deficiency of the Bridge debt, by which so much of the public money will not in future be swallowed up, and the bridge, in all probability be free to all passengers next year.

The City have it in consideration to make three grand openings to the Thames between the Tower and Temple Bar. They are to be Water-lane, Fleet-street; Queen-street, Cheap-side; and one between St Magnus Church and the Tower. These will add health, splendour and utility to the city of London, and properly vie with the improvements going on in the Strand.

When the building is finished at Bagnigge-Wells for the reception of the convicts, they are to be employed in sawing and shaping the materials for the new bridge at the Savoy, and the rebuilding of London bridge. The masonry of both is to be very large, and the assortment either Devonshire marble or Aberdeen granite, Portland stone not being hard enough for the exterior parts of bridge building.

How is it possible for the present set who call themselves the opposition, to bring about any redress of popular grievances, when they make so small a number with all their strength collected; and yet, small as their number is, they cannot agree in opinion what any two of these grievances are. They disagree in points the most essential and important to the constitution of this country, and such points as appear plain and self-evident to all but members of Parliament.

A correspondent says, he was so much struck with reading lately the following passage, in a political author of the last century, that he could not help transcribing it for the inspection of the public, on account of the close affinity it bears to the spirit of the present times.

"If," says that judicious writer, "ambitious men form among themselves a strength, wherewith they may be upon terms to oppose the Government and outbrave the Laws; if nothing but power will content them; if they seem determined to force the administration into their own hands, and to do it even at the hazard of their country's peace; if, in order to this, they cabal at home, and misrepresent the management of affairs abroad; if they receive with a kind of sullen pleasure any misfortune that befalls the public; if they give an ill turn to all the best actions; and appear to be sorry when things prosper; if they hinder all business which they are not allowed to manage; if they foment divisions in a false hope to be safer by confusion than in quiet times; if they are traced contriving dark mischiefs; if they tread in the known steps that lead towards sedition; if they give visible proofs that they design to disturb the State; if they are doing all this,—then, at such a season, and in such a case, gentle courses are to be laid aside; they who govern are to rouse up and exert themselves; they are to apply strong remedies, and to take all the legal methods that may conduce to their own and the public preservation."

Here, continues our correspondent, is a picture of faction, drawn by a masterly hand; and such as, if set up in the present exhibition at Somerset-house, would be allowed to be a just representation of the measures of modern Patriotism, that few, he believes, would be so very dull as not to find out the likeness much sooner, than between any other portrait in that collection and its original, though delineated by the pencil of even Sir Joshua himself. So far as regards Opposition, the piece is illustrative and complete. But, to the shame and reproach of "those who govern," no one could trace in their conduct the least resemblance to those vigorous exertions, so strongly recommended as necessary for preserving the public tranquillity.

A correspondent observes, that there is nothing which Ladies, who would be thought fashionable in dress, are more mistaken in, than following the mode of St James's, in assemblies, public places, and even common visits to their friends, carrying the etiquette of crowned heads downward from the Queen to the private gentlewoman, and in all companies and places indiscriminately. The Lord Chamberlain's order is for the Court's going into mourning; and it is obviously understood so by people of the first fashion and quality, as evidently appeared by the Duchesse of Devonshire going to Ranelagh during the last Court-mourning, in colours, and if her Grace's example is followed by a few other Ladies of distinction, it would soon put to absurd a practice out of countenance.

On Saturday night died at his house in Burlington-street, the Hon. Thomas Townshend, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, father of Thomas Townshend Esq. of Cleveland-row, and uncle to Lord Townshend.

The Committee of the House of Commons on the Civil Establishment Bill on Thursday last, agreed to the clause, enacting that the places of Lieutenant and Ensign, and all other inferior offices belonging to the body of the Yeomen of the Guards, after the determination of the officers respectively in the present possession, and also, that all Commission and other offices belonging to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, shall not be sold, but filled by officers of the army and navy on half-pay, of fifteen years service.



Admiralty-Office, May 25. 1780.

CAPTAIN Uvedale, late Commander of his Majesty's ship *Ajax*, and Captain Bazely, of his Majesty's ship the *Pegasus*, arrived late last night with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr Stephens, giving the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Comte de Guichen.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr Stephens, dated St. Vincent, off Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, April 26. 1780.

SINCE acquainting their Lordships of my arrival at Barbadoes and St. Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his Majesty's ships on this station, the enemy, who had paraded for several days before St. Lucia with 25 ships of the line, and 8 frigates full of troops, and were in hopes of surprising the island, were disappointed in their views by the good disposition made of the troops by General Vaughan, and of the ships by Rear-Admiral Parker. They retired into Port Royal Bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros Ilet Bay on the 27th of March.

As soon as the fleet could possibly be got ready, I determined to return their visit, and offer them battle; and accordingly, on the 2d of April, proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort Royal Bay, where, for two days, I offered the enemy battle; the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random shot of some of their forts. Monsieur de Guichen, notwithstanding his superior number, chose to remain in port. I thought it most proper for his Majesty's service to leave a squadron of copper-bottomed ships to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice should they attempt to sail. With the other I anchored in Gros Ilet Bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip, in order to pursue or engage the enemy, should they leave Fort Royal Bay.

In this situation both fleets remained till the 15th instant, when the enemy with their whole force put to sea in the middle of the night; immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them, and having looked into Fort Royal Bay, and the road of St. Pierre, on the 16th we got sight of them about eight leagues to leeward of the Pearl Rock. A general chase to the northwest followed; and at five in the evening we plainly discovered that they consisted of twenty-three ships of the line, one fifty gun ship, three frigates, a lugger and cutter. When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line-of-battle ahead, and ordered the *Venus* and *Greyhound* frigates to keep between his Majesty's and the enemy's fleets, to watch their motions, which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer Captain Ferguson.

The manœuvres the enemy made during the night indicated a wish to avoid battle, which I was determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

At day-light in the morning of the 17th, we saw the enemy distinctly beginning to form the line ahead; I made the signal for the line ahead at two cables length distance. At forty-five minutes after six I gave notice, by public signal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force; which signal was answered by every ship in the fleet. At seven A. M. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the signal for the line of battle, at one cable's length astern only. At thirty minutes after eight, A. M. I made a signal for a line of battle abreast, each ship bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This signal was penetrated by them, who discovered my intention, wore, and formed a line of battle on the other tack: I immediately made the signal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle ahead. At nine A. M. I made the signal for the line of battle ahead, at two cables length on the larboard tack.

The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered of attacking them to advantage.

The manœuvres made by his Majesty's fleet will appear to their Lordships by the minutes of the signals made before and during the action. At eleven A. M. I made the signal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At fifty minutes after eleven A. M. I made the signal for every ship to bear down, and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line, agreeable to the 21st article of the additional fighting instructions. At 55 minutes past eleven A. M. I made the signal for battle; a few minutes after, the signal that it was my intention to engage close, and, of course, the Admiral's ship to be the example. A few minutes before one P. M. one of the headmost ships began the action. At one P. M. the *Sandwich* in the center, after having received several fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving several of our ships engaging at a distance, I repeated the signal for a close action. The action in the center continued till fifteen minutes after four P. M. when Mons. Guichen in the *Couronne*, in which they had mounted 90 guns, the *Triumphant* and *Pendant*, after engaging the *Sandwich* for an hour and an half, bore away. The superiority of the fire from the *Sandwich*, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to sustain so unequal a combat; though, before attacked by them, she had beat three ships out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French Admiral.

At the conclusion of the battle, the enemy might be said to be completely beat; but such was the distance of the van and the fear from the centre, and the crippled condition of several ships, particularly the *Sandwich*, who, for twenty-four hours, was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impossible to pursue them that night without the greatest disadvantage. However, every endeavour was used to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 20th we again got sight of the enemy's fleet, and for three successive days pursued them, but without effect, they using every endeavour possible to avoid a second action, and endeavoured to push for Fort Royal, Martinique. We cut them off. To prevent the risk of another action, they took shelter under Guadalupe.

As I found it was in vain to follow them with his Majesty's fleet in the condition they were in, and every motion of the enemy indicating their intention of getting to Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, where alone they could repair their shattered fleet, I thought the only chance we had of bringing them again to action was to be off Fort Royal before them; where the fleet under my command now is, in daily expectation of their arrival. I have dispatched frigates to windward and to leeward of every island, to give me notice of their approach.

Admiral Parker acquaints me, that several ships of the enemy's van were greatly disabled, and forced to bear away. His own ship was damaged, and the main mast in great danger.

I cannot conclude without acquainting their Lordships, that the French Admiral, who appeared to me to be a brave and gallant officer, had the honour to be nobly supported during the whole action.

Captain Uvedale, of his Majesty's ship *Ajax*, whose health won't permit him to remain in this country, and Captain Bazely of the *Pegasus*, are charged with my dispatches, and will acquaint their Lordships with every particular they may wish to know. Inclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded.

LINE OF BATTLE.

On the Day of Action, April 17. 1780.

The *Stirling Castle* to lead with the starboard tack, and the *Magnificent* with the larboard tack.

Rear Admiral Parker's Division.		Guns.	Men.
<i>Stirling Castle</i> , Captain Carkett,		64	500
<i>Ajax</i> , Capt. Uvedale,		74	600
<i>Elizabeth</i> , Hon. Capt. Maitland,		74	600
<i>Princess Royal</i> , Rear Admiral Parker,		90	770
Capt. Harwood,			
<i>Albion</i> , Capt. Bowyer,		74	600
<i>Terrible</i> , Capt. Douglas,		74	600
<i>Trident</i> , Capt. Molloy,		64	500
Greyhound frigate.			
Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief, his Division.			
<i>Grafton</i> , Com. Collingwood,		74	617
Capt. Newham,			
<i>Yarmouth</i> , Capt. Bateman,		64	500
<i>Cornwall</i> , Capt. Edwards,		64	600
<i>Sandwich</i> , Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart.		90	773
Capt. Young,			
<i>Suffolk</i> , Capt. Crepin,		74	600
<i>Boyne</i> , Capt. Cotton,		68	510
<i>Vigilant</i> , Capt. Sir G. Home,		64	500
<i>Venus</i> , (to repeat signals) Deal Castle, <i>Pegasus</i> , frigates.			
Rear Admiral Rowley's Division.			
<i>Vengeance</i> , Com. Hotham,		74	617
Capt. Holloway,			

<i>Medway</i> , Capt. Affleck,	60	420
<i>Montagu</i> , Capt. Houlton,	74	600
<i>Conqueror</i> , Rear Admiral Rowley,	74	617
Capt. Watton,		
<i>Intrepid</i> , Hon. Capt. H. St. John,	64	500
<i>Magnificent</i> , Capt. Elphinstone,	74	600
Andromeda frigate, Centurion to assist the rear in case of need.		

G. B. RODNEY.

List of Killed and Wounded in the Engagement with the French Fleet on the 17th of April 1780.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.
<i>Stirling Castle</i> ,	4	34
<i>Ajax</i> ,	4	13
<i>Elizabeth</i> ,	9	15
<i>Princess Royal</i> ,	5	14
<i>Albion</i> ,	3	2
<i>Terrible</i> ,	—	—
<i>Trident</i> ,	14	26
<i>Grafton</i> ,	2	30
<i>Yarmouth</i> ,	5	15
<i>Cornwall</i> ,	21	49
<i>Sandwich</i> ,	18	51
<i>Suffolk</i> ,	—	12
<i>Boyne</i> ,	2	—
<i>Vigilant</i> ,	—	2
<i>Vengeance</i> ,	1	6
<i>Medway</i> ,	2	3
<i>Montagu</i> ,	9	26
<i>Conqueror</i> ,	13	36
<i>Intrepid</i> ,	7	9
<i>Magnificent</i> ,	1	10
Total,	120	353

OFFICERS Killed.

Hon. Captain St. John, of the *Intrepid*.
Lieut. Dawson, 1st Lieut. of ditto.
Lieut. Hooper, 2d Lieut. of ditto.
Mr. Dam, a Danish Lieut. of ditto.
Lieut. Mackton, of the *Sandwich*.
Lieut. Wigmore, of the *Medway*.

OFFICERS Wounded.

Capt. Houlton, of the *Montagu*.
Hon. Alexander Cockrane, 4th Lieut. of ditto.
Capt. Carey, of the *marines*.
Captain Ogle, of the 87th regiment, doing duty on board.
Capt. Newham, of the *Grafton*.
Lieut. Stewart, 3d Lieut. of ditto.
Lieut. James Smith, 5th Lieut. of ditto.
Lieut. Edward Smith, of the *Sandwich*.
Lieut. Harriott (marines) of the *Elizabeth*.
Gunner of the *Intrepid*.

G. B. RODNEY.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Major-General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward and Charibee Islands, to Lord Geo. Germaine, dated St. Lucia, April 25. 1780.

INTELLIGENCE having been received of the French fleet moving from Port Royal, Sir George Rodney immediately put to sea; and as openings might offer of viewing the enemy's islands, affording the troops such support as they might require, or of contributing in any measure to the service, I accompanied him in the *Sandwich*, which bore the most distinguished share in the action that happened on the 17th inst. No ship could have been led on with more gallantry, or do the annals of the navy record a greater character than Sir George supported, in setting the noblest of examples; but to attempt his praise would be detracting from his merit, which surpasses applause.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murgrove's very ill state of health has induced him to apply for leave to go to Europe for his recovery: As he has been long in this country, intimately acquainted with every transaction that has happened, and can give your Lordship the fullest information, I beg to refer to him for other particulars: He has acted as Quarter-Master-General, and always distinguished himself in every line of service so highly, that I sincerely regret the occasion of his quitting this island.

Your Lordship will allow me to add, that the height of my ambition will be the opportunity of promoting his Majesty's service, to which all my endeavours shall be exerted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, May 24.

Passed the Epitome Road, and poor apprentice bills.

Read a second time, the bill to restrain the removal of wool, with the Halifax debt, Gloucester paving, and several inclosure bills.

Went through in Committee the Recruiting and Plymouth Dock bills.

The order of the day being then called for.

The Marquis of Rockingham rose to oppose the bill before the House, supporting his opposition upon the grounds, that, till the petitions of the people, complaining of grievances, were redressed, he should give his dissent to every bill for supplies; not that he expected his opposition would have any effect upon the majority of that House, which for a series of time had carried every thing against the conviction of arguments and facts. Upwards of 80,000 people had signed the petitions before the Commons. They must be satisfied. And how far they might submit to the weight of additional taxes he could not answer.

His Lordship's second objection was to the partial principle of the bill, which he observed was consistent with the system of partiality laid down and adhered to by ministers in favour of Scotland for some years past. The laying six-pence a bushel duty upon malt in England, and only three-pence a bushel upon malt in Scotland was as glaring as it was inadequate to the proportion of the price of the commodity in both countries. The malt in the northern counties in England, and the Scotch malt bore the same price; and the proportion of the average price between the best malt of each country was but as three-and-two-pence to six-pence. His Lordship said he had looked into the articles of the Union, and could find no reservation for such a partiality there, though he had found precedents of taxes soon after the Union, wherein Scotland and England had been equally taxed upon the article under consideration. His Lordship stated the dates of the precedents.

The Lord President answered the Marquis, by observing, that, at a time of a distressing war, no objection should be made to supplies; and that the petitions alluded to, said to be the petitions of the people, and complaining of imaginary grievances, had nothing to say to the bill.

The Marquis of Rockingham replied.

After some further debate, the question was put, when there appeared for committing the bill.

Contents 19, Not Contents 13.

The House then went into a Committee, Lord Searle in the chair, when the bill was reported as usual.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, May 24.

Went through in Committee, with amendments, the tobacco importation bill.

Ordered the Isle of Man Importation, and Exchequer loan bills to be engrossed.

Read a second time, the bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices by taking the oaths.

Came to a resolution in a Committee on the post-horse act to order in a bill to amend the same.

The House then entered into a debate on Sir Thomas Clavering's bill for making a provision for the wives and children of men impressed into the sea-service, which being opposed by Lord Ogley, Sir Herbert Mackworth, and Mr R. Whitworth, and supported by Lord Nugent, and Sir M. W. Ridley, they proceeded to a division, when the bill was negatived by 36 against 28.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. When.

Lord North, instead of the tax on coals, which he had at first proposed, moved that a duty of six shillings per barrel be laid on all sweet wines made for sale. This duty he estimated at 9875 l. The next object of taxation was *Starch and Hair Powder*. These two commodities, he said, had not been taxed since the reign of Queen Anne, therefore were proper objects of taxation. In the tenth year of the reign of that Queen, a duty of One Penny per Pound was laid on starch and hair-powder; in the twelfth, this duty was raised to Two Pence. His Lordship proposed for the present to lay on an additional Penny, making

in the whole Three Pence. The produce of the old duty amounts to present to 38,343 l. 10 s. which one half being added, the new would yield 19,171 l. 10 s. a-year.

Lord North said he should have been much better pleased with the duty on coals for exportation than with that just proposed. The tax on coals would have been doubly advantageous to the nation, first by raising a considerable revenue, which would have been paid by foreigners; next, it would have enabled us to undersell the manufacturers of glass in foreign markets, particularly those in Flanders. The noble Lord could not be ignorant of these two circumstances, but too great deference for the proprietors of coal mines probably had prevented his taking advantage of it.

Lord North disclaimed any improper deference for the proprietors of coal mines, asserting that his only reason for changing his mode of laying a duty on coals was, that from the best information, such a tax would be a great check to exportation.

The new taxes were therefore agreed to without a division, to be reported to-morrow.

Mr T. Grenville presented a petition from the manufacturers in the county of Bucks, against a bill now depending for the importation of blonde lace. This petition was ordered to lie on the table, and the bill to be read a second time this day to-morrow.

Governor Pennell then made his promised motion for a pacification with America. He wished the House would suffer him to bring in a bill for that purpose, without first entering into a detail of his plan, which, if opened then, might perhaps be negative; and to negative at its out-set a proposition for peace, might be attended with dangerous consequences. Such a bill as he now wished to bring in, he was sure, would produce very happy consequences. He knew America, and from the very best information, could assure the House, that the people of that country were now split into two great factions, one for France, the other for England. The English party was predominant: Not a moment therefore ought to be lost; for as soon as it should be known in America that the King had power to treat with the colonies, he was confident a revolution would take place. He concluded with a motion for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to make a convention, truce, or peace, with the provinces now in arms.

Mr Eden said he could not think of giving his assent to bring in a bill, till he should first be acquainted with the principle of it. He wished to preserve the House from falling into absurdity by giving leave to bring in a bill, the principle of which might afterwards be such, as ought to be reprobated in the very first instance. He desired the honourable gentlemen, therefore, if he wished his support, to open his plan before the bill was brought in.

Gov. Pennell requested he might not be then pressed for a detail of his plan; promising that if he succeeded in his motion, he would satisfy the House on the first reading of the bill.

Mr Fuller objected to the motion as unnecessary, the Crown being already in possession of the power to make peace and war.

Gov. Pennell maintained, that this power was very doubtful; at all events, he was clear, the Crown had not power to make any peace by which its dominions might be alienated, as would be the case, if America should be declared independent.

Lord G. Gordon desired to know whether the Hon. Member intended to make the independence of America the basis of his bill.

Gov. Pennell replied, that no motion should be made in either of dependence or independence; but he would with discretionary powers to be vested in the Crown to make peace on any terms.

Lord Nugent declared himself a friend to the bill as thus proposed; Such powers in the Crown were greatly wanted; and he was of opinion that if the Commissioners sent from hence had been vested with full powers to conclude a treaty, not liable to be rejected by Parliament, America would now have been at peace with us. The French King was possessed of powers which no assembly could revoke: The Americans, therefore, treated with him, while they rejected every overture from a Prince, who could not come to an agreement without his Parliament.

Mr Country arraigned the principles laid down by Lord Nugent, for wishing to see the King of Britain as absolute as the French King.

Mr G. Ross supported the motion for the bill, while Sir Geo. Seville and Mr Powis declared their dissent from it, if it was meant to hold out independence to America.

After some further debate the House divided, when there appeared.

For the bill, 50. Against it, 113.

From the London Papers, May 25.

Paris, May 16. Dispatches from the Leeward Islands

have been brought by a vessel to Bourdeaux, which says, that Mr de la Motte Piquet having left Port Royal, in Martinique, March 15, with four ships of the line, and a convoy of thirty ships, off St Domingo, fell in with three ships of the enemy's line, on which he made the signal for his convoy to carry all the fall they could to get into the Cape, and in the mean time he gave chase to the English ships, which he came up with, and began to fire upon, when he was becalmed. His other three ships, being worse sailers, no doubt, than his own, were at a great distance from him, but he did not hesitate to attack the nearest ship of the enemy, which was assisted by another, who, taking the Hannibal fore-and-aft, would have done her great damage, if M. de la Motte Piquet had not by means of a sloop and his boats got out of that position. He was wounded in the breast by a grape shot, which, however, did not prevent him from continuing to give his orders, and going in pursuit of the enemy next day; but having discovered that they were reinforced by three other ships, he entered the Cape, where he found his convoy and his three other ships. The St Domingo Gazette, which gives this account, is dated the 28th of March. Some private letters add, that M. de la Motte Piquet died of his wounds a few days after; but this Minister's account contradicts that melancholy news; it is true, however, that a dreadful inflammatory fever rages at the Cape, to which Mr le Comte d'Argout, the Governor-General, and Mr de Verres the intendant, had fallen victims.—The colony lost both these leading men in less than 8 days.—The Hannibal had 18 men killed. There is no doubt that if it had not been for the calm he would have taken the enemy's two ships, which were by no means so well armed, or in such condition as his; the Hannibal would be repaired in eight days, when Mr de la Motte Piquet proposed again putting to sea.

LONDON.

It is expected that in the French account of the late engagement off Martinico, the credulous people of France will be taught that the French fleet consisted of 23 ships of line, they engaged a force double that number, and that the French Admiral proved victorious, though he left Sir George Rodney in possession of the seas, and retired into port, and that the gallant French Admiral put into Guadalupe instead of Martinique, because notwithstanding the most bloody and desperate engagement, the French fleet had occasion to retreat.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, who set off from his apartments at St James's, on Monday morning, for Portsmouth, still continues to rank as midshipman, notwithstanding the many reports circulated to the contrary, and by the express command of a Great Personage, does every duty on board in common with others in his station: the only indulgence that has been granted to him is the privilege of dining every day at the Admiral's table.

The Right Hon. Lord Howe was present yesterday at St James's, and after the levee broke up, had a private audience of his Majesty. His Lordship's visit at Court at this crisis, and more particularly his having a private audience, gave rise to various conjectures.

Yesterday, several officers in the army were at Court and took leave of his Majesty, being ordered to join their regiments.

Ten officers of the Royal artillery, and a number of bombardiers and matrosses, with a small train of field pieces, are ordered to repair to Portsmouth in a few days, to embark on a secret expedition.

No account, it seems, it arrived at the Admiralty of the retaking of the Ardent; the intelligence was only received at Lloyd's on Tuesday evening.

The Saratoga, Capt Emmerton, arrived at Boston, from Port au Prince, the 5th of April, and brought accounts from the Havannah (at which port she was necessitated to put in, to stop a leak) that a fleet, consisting of 3 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 40 transports, with 4000 troops, sailed from the Havannah the 13th of March.

The ship Chance, taken by a Dartmouth privateer, and carried into that port on Wednesday, brings the Bolton newspapers to as late date as the 18th of April.

The last accounts in Boston from Charlestown, South Carolina, seemed confident of repulsing General Clinton, should he attempt an assault on the town, in which there were 4000 regulars of the Continental army, and without the lines there were 7000 more. The harbour was well defended by the American frigates, and an old French Indiaman, formerly a 64 gun ship; which was well adapted as a floating battery, for the defence of the harbour and bar, having upwards of 50 guns, of 36 and 32 pounders, on board.

A letter from Sir Henry Clinton to the Duke of Newcastle, which came with his last dispatches, dated the 10th of March, says a great deal more relative to his prospects of success than Government thought proper to make public. The letter states great doubts, if it could not be taken in a few days, whether it could be taken at all. Several private letters agree in fame account, and that it was only on account of the large reinforcements arrived from the northern army, that an immediate attempt had been delayed; and they all say, if the American lines were all manned, that independent of delays, and the increasing difficulty of the climate, it would be next to impossible to take Charlestown.

The large boom and chain which the Americans had thrown across the river Delaware, that was taken up after Philadelphia was taken by Sir William Howe, was sent to Gibraltar, where it is now used for the defence of that harbour: it was the largest ever constructed, and is said to have been made in France.

Among the dispatches brought home by Capt. Thompson, of the Hyena frigate, is an express from Commodore Johnstone on the Libion station, informing the Lords of the Admiralty, that he had dispatched Capt. MacLaurin to Sir G. Rodney with advice, that 14 sail of the line, with a number of transports, having on board 10,000 troops, failed from Cadiz to the westward on the 18th of April last. The design of this expedition is variously talked of. Some say the object is to take Jamaica; and others, that the armament is sent out merely to quell a rebellion in South America.

A gentleman lately returned from France by way of Ostend says, that he left Paris on the 2d of May, at which time the Chevalier de St George, generally called the Pretender, was there, accompanied by a young gentleman of the name of Murray, a relation of his Secretary Murray; that the Chevalier has had several conferences with the Queen, Mr Neckar, and Mr de Sartine; that he was many times waited on by Dr Franklin, and other American gentlemen;—he could not find out where the Chevalier resided, but that his attendant lodged in the Rue de St Honore. The French say he was to go to Vienna the 4th of this month, and return to Paris before the 10th of June; that he was at Madrid in March last, and had many audiences with the King and his Ministers.

Advice is received of an engagement between an English privateer and a Swedish frigate in the north seas, in consequence of the former demanding to search the latter, which the Swedish officers refused; the privateer therefore fired a broadside into the frigate, and repeated it so smartly, that the Swede had every officer wounded, and several men killed before she could get her guns loaded, having no cartridges made at the time she was attacked. The privateer, as soon as she perceived her force, bore away, and escaped. The Swedish Captain is since dead. A strong Memorial is come over respecting this transaction, from the Court of Sweden.

Advices are received over land, at the India-house, which left India in December last, that there had been a terrible hurricane on the Malabar coast, in which one ship was totally lost, and all the crew and passengers perished, and many others were greatly damaged. They likewise add, that the Maharrattas had laid siege to Tillichery, which it was feared would fall.

No news of consequence is expected this season from India, as the expedition against the Manillas was not undertaken when the last dispatches came from thence.

It is asserted, that General Paoli has proposed a plan to Ministry, which will effectually secure the British commerce to and from the Mediterranean; that his scheme has met with the highest approbation, and that, according to his own request, he will be employed in the execution of it.

Extract of a letter from Rochfort, May 16.

"Mr Adams, who is deputed by Congress to assist at any conferences that may take place for the purpose of bringing about a peace, has been here some time, and has had the honour of being introduced to their Majesties and the Royal family.

"We shall shortly have occasion to speak again of Capt. Fabre, who in reward for his distinguished bravery, has obtained the cross of St Louis, and the brevet of Captain of a King's ship. He will renew his cruises on board Les Etats, d'A-tois frigate of which he has the command. It is finished and armed."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 24.

"This morning Admiral Geary hoisted his flag on board the Victory at Spithead, being appointed to the command of the Channel Squadron in the room of Sir Charles Hardy."

"We have now flags flying at Spithead, viz. Admirals Sir T. Pye and Geary, Admirals of the White; Barington and Darby, Vice of the Blue, Evans, rear of the White; Edwards, Digby, and Ross, rear of the Blue."

"The Portland man of war, Admiral Edwards, for the Newfoundland station, is to fall down to St Helen's, to wait for a wind."

"Gone out of harbour to Spithead, the Culloden of 74 guns, Capt. Balfour."

PRICE OF STOCKS, May 25.
Bank Stock, — 3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 59½ a 1. Ditto New Ann. 59½ a 1.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73½ a 1. Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, — India Stock, 151.
3 per cent. con. 60½ a 1. 3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 59½ a 59 a 1. India Bonds, —
3 per cent. 1726, — Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 167. Lot. Tick. 13 1. 6 s. 6 d. a 7 s.
Ann. 1777, shut. Script. 75½.
Ditto 1778, 12½. Omnium. 7½ a 1. prem.
Long Light Ann. — Exch. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, shut.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 25.
"This day, Captain Beazly and Colonel Muirgave were introduced to their Majesties at St James's, and had a long conference with the King on the dispatches which they arrived on Wednesday evening from Admiral Rodney in the West Indies."

"Colonel Rainsford's regiment, which marched through town this day for Portsmouth, is said to be destined for Jamaica, and is to embark immediately, and to be escorted by the grand fleet out of the Channel, and afterwards to proceed with the East India fleet to a certain latitude, and then proceed for their place of destination."

"This afternoon, the Lord Chancellor arrived in town from Tunbridge Wells. It is said his Lordship has not gained sufficient strength to be able to attend business to-morrow."

"To-morrow, the malt bill, the recruiting bill, Plymouth dock bill, and thirteen other public and private bills, which have passed the House of Peers, will receive the Royal assent, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal for that purpose."

"This day, the order of the day was read in the House of Commons, for the House to be put into a Committee on the Indemnity bill. A motion was then made, "That it be an instruction to the Committee, that they have power to indemnify persons not having paid arrears of the fees;" upon the question put, it passed in the negative. The Committee then went through the bill, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow."

"The Exchequer loans bill, the bill of Man-duty bill, and the tobacco bill, were reported, and ordered to be ingrossed."

"In a Committee, to consider of imposing a duty on the importation into this kingdom of cotton and cotton wool in foreign ships and vessels," came to two resolutions, which are to be reported this day.

"A motion was made for "an account of goods imported and exported from 1773 to 1779." Also "an account of monies in the hands of the Paymaster General on the Compassionate List."

"In a Committee relative to the exportation of copper in bars coastwise, came to one resolution, which was afterwards reported, and a bill ordered."

"The House was put into a Committee on Mr Penton's bill; several amendments were made, and, upon a clause offered, the Committee divided, Ayes 28, Noes 32. The other clauses were read and agreed to, and the report to be received to-morrow."

"The further consideration of the militia bill was adjourned till to-morrow. The Trade bill was likewise recommended to to-morrow."

"Seven resolutions from the Committee on post-horses and carriages were reported, read, and agreed to; and a bill ordered to explain and amend the act of the last session."

"The House will be put into a Committee to-morrow to consider of a drawback on the exportation of coffee."

"Mr Hartley's motion on the consideration of the state of the war, went off, on account of the thinness of the House, and comes on by order to-morrow."

"Four resolutions were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and bills ordered to be brought in agreeable thereto."

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 5.

"A gentleman of consequence just arrived from New-Jersey assures us, that a person had last Sunday evening brought intelligence from Philadelphia to the inhabitants, a few miles without the British lines, announcing that Charlestown, the capital of South Carolina, was in the possession of the army under the command of General Sir H. Clinton, K. B."

On Saturday last, the 27th instant, Mrs Robertson died at Delvin, Perthshire.

This day, being the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II. a round of the great guns was fired from Castle, and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

This day, the Venerable Assembly had under consideration, an appeal by the Presbytery of Fordoun from the sentence of the Synod of Angus and Mearns, refusing to allow them to take Mr Shanks upon his trials. After long reasoning on the subject, the Assembly found the sentence of the Synod of Angus and Mearns void and null, on account of their having excluded the Presbytery of Fordoun, who were conjunct members; and remitted the cause to the Presbytery of Fordoun, and enjoined them not to finish the trials of Mr Shanks till they have taken the judgment of the Synod. Against this sentence protests were taken by the following Gentlemen:

Dr Grieve,	Mr Scott at Carlisle,
Mr Crosbie,	Mr Robert Hume,
Dr Barclay,	Mr Robert Walker,
Mr Alex. Davidson,	Mr Maccaurtie,
Dr Anderson,	Mr Bannerman,
Professor Anderson,	Mr Colvill,
Mr Bowmaker,	Mr Bryce Little.
Mr Wm. Campbell,	

The diet against Mathew Hay, who was to have been tried before the Circuit at Ayr, is deferred pro loco et tempore, and a new warrant granted for his recommitment to prison. It is said he will be brought into Edinburgh, and tried before the High Court of Justiciary.

Orkney Shipping.

In Kirkwall Road, under convoy of his Majesty's armed ship the Three Sisters, Captain Weyborne; the Amphitrite, Stephen; Wier, Robinson; Nancy, Young; Spring, Lett; Holmston, Mebb; Sophia, Masson; and Isabella, Brown; all from London for Orkney.

Leith Shipping, May 27—29.

ARRIVED.
Grizel, M'Kenzie, from Storeway, ballast; Friendship, Cupar, from Linn, grain; Adamson, Lyell, from Perth, goods; Lark, Ayrton, from Stockton, goods; and some vessels with coal.

SAILED.
John, Sheriff, for Inverness, goods; Friendship, Duff, for Alloa, wood. Wind W.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, May 26.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	16s 6d.	15s 8d.	15s 4d.
Oats,	10s 3d.	9s 8d.	9s 4d.
Barley,	11s 6d.	10s 8d.	10s 4d.
Peas,	8s 6d.	7s 8d.	7s 4d.

A WATCH FOUND.

THERE was lately found in the High-street, Perth, A WATCH. Notice is hereby given to any person who can prove it to be their property, that, by applying to James Kirkwood watchmaker in Perth, they shall have the same, upon paying the expense of this advertisement, &c.

THE MEDICINE For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormiskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs William Hill and James Berry.

Is sold (by appointment) by

GEORGE REID, Printer in Edinburgh,

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market,

At 3s. 3d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application.

The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold so

where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr

Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming

nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining

it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion

for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed

and signed as above mentioned, as the first means to avoid being im-

posed on by spurious preparations.

This Medicine having been first discovered for the cure of the Human

Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century,

several persons were desirous of giving it to ANIMALS. In compliance,

therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the

Brute Creation, which may be had as above, price 3s. 3d. the dose, with

proper directions.

Where may be had,

The following MEDICINES, invented by the late Sir JOHN HILL:

1. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK,

For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Disorders.

Authors of the highest credit have affirmed, That the Water dock

Root is an absolute and certain cure for the Scurvy; and, perhaps,

there never was an instance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it

failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this

Essence is a perfect solution. A tea-spoonful is a sufficient dose. It

should be taken twice a-day in a wine glass of water, or, what is still

better, in an infusion of the Dock-root itself, where that can be had,

which still increases its virtue. It must be continued for a considerable

time; and the person should all the while avoid high-seasoned foods, and

use moderate exercise. Experience shows, that from this easy method

the patient may expect a perfect and lasting cure. Price 3s. the bottle.

II.

CANADA BALSAM; or, STRENGTHENING DROPS.

For Weakness in either sex, whether occasioned by Excess, ill Habits, or

Diseases; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and exhausting

Drains.

THEY are perfectly innocent, not at all disagreeable to the taste,

and will be found to remove every complaint of this kind, from

whatever cause; strengthening, at the same time, the stomach, the

back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution. Ladies, of

any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most

afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and, at a certain

period, it is most highly useful. Youth may be assured, (or those labour-

ing under complaints which had their origin in youth) that all the ills

of human nature put together, cannot exhaust both the body and mind

so much as the single passion of Diogenes: And they may also assure

themselves, that a remedy for those dreadful ills which arise from it, is

at length found out, in an American Balsamic Juice, which they will re-

ceive, highly improved, in this innocent medicine. All weakening drains

are gradually, and at length totally cured by it. The Lowness, Weak-

ness, and Dullness, which attend these disorders, go off in a few days;

and we see persons, who had, to all intents and purposes, grown old

long before their time, restored to second youth and strength by it.

When the limbs have been feeble; the back almost broken; the eyes

fight weak; the memory lost; and even the mind itself decaying in a

manner with the body, a short course of this medicine has renewed the

whole. The Tremblings, Cramps, intolerable sinkings, Coldness, and

Numbness of the legs, and insupportable pain and weakness of the back;

these, and a number of other equally wearisome complaints, go off by

the continuance of this medicine but a moderate time: By a due course

of it, even the disorders they brought upon the mind cease also, by the

effect of a remedy which heals and strengthens the body. Persons who,

thus afflicted, find themselves disgusted at all amusements; absent in

company; stupid and senseless every where; and, if they think at all,

feel themselves plunged into the deepest melancholy; from all these

miseries, from young Old Age; and from the Gates of Death, have a

number been restored in the course of eight years private practice, by

this medicine, which is now first made public. The dose is forty or

fifty drops at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon, in a glass of

water. In some cases the use of a Cold Bath has been found necessary

to complete a cure; which, with the effect of this restorative medicine,

it never fails to effect. Without this, it is very well known, the Cold

Bath cannot succeed; but there are numerous instances where this medi-

cine has done without that assistance.

* We read in Galen, that Diogenes was grievously addicted to this destruc-

tive folly.

Also all Sir JOHN HILL's other MEDICINES, as formerly advertised.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5s. the small, and 10s. 6d.

the large bottle.

CHINESE LOTION, price 3s. the bottle.

Of GEO. REID may also be had,

A N

ESSAY on the TRUTH of the JEWISH RELIGION.

In this Essay it is shown, that the Israelites were a rude people when

they first received their religion. It could not, therefore, be their own

invention, as it expresses the sublimest ideas of the Divine Nature which

the most civilized of men are capable of arriving at; but must have been

given to them by Revelation.

Likewise, Price 6d.

A Short Account of the Life, Character, and Writings of the late

SIR JOHN HILL,

Knight of the Order of Vasa, in Sweden, and M. D.

Author of the Vegetable System, in twenty-six volumes, folio; a Natu-

ral History of Fossils, folio; Translation of Theophrastus from the

Greek, &c. &c.

SALE of LANDS

In the Neighbourhood of Forfar.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Estate of INVERCARITY, KIN-

NORDY, and others, belonging to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. lying

in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Tannadycie, Lentrathen, and Glenisla,

and county of Forfar, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Bre-

chin, and the like distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market-

towns.

This estate is of large extent, and very capable of improvement;

there is an excellent mansion-house and offices at Kinnordy, valuable

thriving woods on different parts of the estate, and moor and mead in-

exhaustible.

The rental, and other circumstances, will be afterwards particularly

advertised: In the mean time, any person intending to purchase, may

apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or John

Gordon clerk to the signet.

MEETING of the FEUERS of the extended ROYALTY of EDINBURGH.

A General Meeting of the FEUERS on the late extended Royalty of this City, is requested at Prince's Street Coffeehouse, on Saturday the 17th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, to take into consideration the present state of the police of that part of the City; and in particular to adopt such measures as shall be resolved on to be most proper for reviving and carrying into execution the late decreet-arbitral between the City of Edinburgh and the Feuers.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX LOST.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX, of an oval shape, with the picture of a Lady in the inside of the lid, with crystal before it, was lost at the Archers Hall, on Saturday the 6th current. Any person who has found the same, or can give information as to its recovery, shall have the value of the Gold, by applying to James Laing, at the Council Chamber.

SHERRY WINE.

JUST arrived at Leith, a Parcel of SHERRY WINE. To be sold in Butts. Merchants, on applying to JOHN WALKER AND CO. Edinburgh, may be supplied with one or more butts. The wine will be shown at their Cellars, near the Church in Leith.

SUN RAISINS and St KATHRINE PRUNES.

JUST arrived at Leith, a Parcel of SUN RAISINS. To be sold in Casks and Jars. Also, St KATHRINE'S PRUNES, in Boxes. Apply to JOHN WALKER AND CO. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their Cellars, near the Church, Leith.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Head of the Cannongate, Edinburgh. HEREBY informs his Customers, That he has on hand a large stock of TEAS, COFFEES, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the best qualities, and SELLING at the lowest prices. As these liquors were imported before the additional duty took place, they will be sold considerably below the present advanced prices.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and cheaper, than those frequently sold by Hawkers, who have no other way of being supplied but from the shops in town; and the public will do well not to buy from those impostors, as by doing so they incur the penalty of Ten Pounds sterling for each offence.

WHITE HART INN, Grafs-market,

Late Mas PAXTON'S. JOHN CAMERON, from Canongate head, takes this method of acquainting the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, That he is just entered to the above large and commodious Inn and Stabling, &c. which he is fitting up in the most convenient and best manner; and is determined to spare neither trouble nor expence to render every thing agreeable for the reception of those that may please to honour him with their custom and their favours, which will ever be gratefully acknowledged by

Edin. May 26. 1780. their most obedient servant, JOHN CAMERON. Post-chaises, Horses, &c. on the shortest notice.

N. B. The Glasgow Stage sets out from the above Inn every day, as usual; and likewise, the Stirling Fly, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning; and from John Stewart's, viatner, Stirling, for Edinburgh, at the same hour.

SALE of FARM STOCKING, SHEEP, &c. at St Germain's, East Lothian.

TO be SOLD, by roup, at St Germain's, parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire, on Thursday the 1st of June next, The STOCKING on the farms of St Germain's and Chesham, consisting of a variety of fine milk cows, mostly of the Guernsey kind, calves, flets, and a large Guernsey bull; several draught horses, and a pair of chaise-horses long tailed; a number of widders, ewes, and lambs, many of them English breed; a very substantial four-wheeled chaise in good order, with harness; a variety of implements of husbandry. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold.

TOLLS to LET.

BY authority of the Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike-acts of Parliament for the county of Edinburgh, there is to be LET by public roup, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 13th of June next, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and two afternoon, for such a period, not exceeding three years, as shall be appointed by the said Trustees.

The TOLLS collected at the Toll-bars of ORANGE-LONE, GIBBET-LONE, CAIRNTOWNS, NIDDRY-MILL, and DEANEURN-BRIDGE.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Samuel Mitchellson, jun. clerk to the signet, Nicolson's street, or of George Zeigler, at the Sheriff-clerk's office, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on Monday the 17th day of July 1780, the CITY OF EDINBURGH'S PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS sterling value, by any horse, mare, or gelding carrying eleven stone, the best of three four-mile heats. No horse that ever won a plate or purse of 50 l. sterling value will be allowed to start.

On TUESDAY the 18th day of July, will be run for, over the same course, HIS MAJESTY'S PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, the best of three four-mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. Six years old, 9 stone 5 lib. Five years old, 8 stone 9 lib. Aged horses 10 stone.

On WEDNESDAY the 19th of July will be run for over the same course, the best of three four-mile heats, the LADY'S SUBSCRIPTION of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib. Five years old, 8 stone. Aged horses 9 stone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 20th will be run for, over the same course, the best of three four-mile heats, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib. Five years old, 8 stone. Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 21st day of July will be run for, FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Right Honourable Sir LAURENCE DUNDAS, Bart. Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, by real hunters hunted in Scotland last season, carrying 11 stone, the best of three four-mile heats.

No horse, &c. to be entitled to start for this Purse that ever was in sweats before the first day of March 1780, for the purpose of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted; and all former winners of this plate will be excluded.

ON SATURDAY the 22d will be run for, one four-mile heat, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by five years old, only carrying eight stone and an half.

Any horse &c. that ever won a King's Plate, if he now runs for the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Great Subscription, must carry five pounds extra, and the winning horse of the King's Plate will not be entitled to start for any of the other races.

The horses, mares, and geldings must be booked by the clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon: And the owners of such horses, or servants, must then produce the proper certificates: And no scaffolds to be erected without first obtaining the authority of the Magistrates of Leith.

HIS GRACE the DUKE OF GORDON, ROBERT BAIRD, Esq; of Newbyth, WM. McDOWALL, Esq; Younger of Castle Semple, Stewards.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the race week, and assemblies as usual.

THE STIRLING FLY is REMOVED from

Hugh Cameron's, stabler, at the head of the Cowgate, to Mrs GIBSON's, stabler, Grafs-market, Edinburgh; and will continue to set out from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and from JAMES WINGATE's, vintner in Stirling, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—at eight o'clock in the morning. Performed by JAMES WINGATE, Stirling;

AND GEORGE HORSINGTON, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTCRRIEFF, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Lufcar, Dramtubill, Clune, and Goukhall; Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foreland lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2 d.; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is L. 35269 74 6

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironstone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldrige (excepting those under and 30 fathoms round the mansion-house thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the house of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garroch, Esq; with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and ironstone, on payment of surface damages, and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the collieries of Urquhart, Baldrige, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Bruchaven, coal-folds, ware-houses, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Wester Rosyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The collieries, - - - - -	L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth, - - -	1422 18 10
Windylaw and glebe-lands, - -	100 0 0

Proven value of Lot II. L. 6522 18 10

The collieries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcastle or Rich Running fort, and the Welch or Stone kind without smoke, which sell for drying malt at about double price of other coals. And the small or refuse of all these coals (except the Newcastle running kind) pass coast-ways as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalders, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two first forts have water levels drove up to them at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are 7 seams already discovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the surface, and, in the opinion of the most skillful persons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at less expence. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and ironstone grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldrige, and some large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

The estate is all divided into regular inclosures, and generally well sheltered with thriving wood. The mansion-house and adjoining lands situated near the old palace and abbey, command most agreeable and extensive prospects, and a winding rivulet which has steep-wooded banks, and many water-falls, passes through the park; so that the situation is beautiful beyond description. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594 l. 2 s. 8 d. Scots; those of Clune, Goukhall, and the town mills hold of subjects superior, and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the rithes of the whole lands, excepting a few borough acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly small.

The estates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in grass and high condition, may soon advance again; and a considerable rise may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town (on which various new streets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumstances.

The house is a substantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with several bed-rooms, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant set of new offices, pigeon-house, and garden-wall, which have cost above 1200 l. within these few years, nor upon the reserved coal, ironstone, and various free-stone quarries near the town. The upset price of the lands and collieries are, at least, fifteen thousand pounds sterling under what they have cost the proprietor, including the expence of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high street of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, those inclining to purchase may, if they please, see full evidence.

LOT III.

The inclosed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the parish of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6 d. yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 41 acres of the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 112 bolls 2 firlets 3 pecks of barley, and 3 l. 5 d. sterling, in money. The barley is payable in kind, or in the option of the vassal, by the far-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammass old stile yearly, after the respective crops. In ascertaining the value, it is computed at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, which is supposed favourable for the purchasers, the entry, on the whole, for heirs, is taxed at 6 l. 5 s. only, and for singular successors, at a year's feu duty. The superiors also pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the situation very pleasant, and proper for villas and houses on the sides of the roads. This lot is to be exposed in the parcels, and at the proven values, and upset prices, and subject to the feu-duties following, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 84 Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120 l. proportion of the above whole feu-duty in money and barley, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value, and is L. 1698 18 4

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feus consisting of about 3 acres, 26 Carried forward, L. 1698 18

Brought forward, L. 1698 18 4

falls; and on which there are several new houses. Gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty as above 5 l. 1 s. 3 d. 10-12ths. Free rent 12 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is 280 1 3

III. James Allison's late feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6 1/2 falls. Gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d. 8-12ths, to be set up at 15 1/2 years purchase, is 420 14 9

IV. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 4 1/2 acres. Gross rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l. 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; free rent 26 l. 14 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; to be set up at 18 years purchase, is 481 7 4

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, thought sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the west wall and gate, have cost above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feus, on which houses are built, containing 6 falls. Gross rent 5 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 2 l. 7 s. 4 d. 3-12ths; to be set up at 20 years purchase, is 47 3 9

These two last parcels are intended to be set up together, as the large one has a servitude on the other.

VI. Alexander Wallace's late Feu, with various houses thereon, due of which lets at 10 l. 10 s. containing 5 acres 3 roods 11 falls. Gross rent 38 l. 11 s. feu-duty 8 l. 4 s. 8 d. free rent 30 l. 7 s. 4 d. to be set up at 15 years purchase, is 435 10 0

VII. William Finlayson's late Feu, with two new houses thereon, worth from 10 l. to 12 l. a-year, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 23 l. feu-duty 4 l. 18 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; free rent 18 l. 1 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 307 10 9

VIII. William Wright's Feu, a Nursery containing 5 acres. Gross rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 330 19 7

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

IX. Robert Wilson's Feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 years purchase, is 276 17 4

X. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a house thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hospital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 1/2 years purchase, is 285 10 3

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the south march of the two last feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 4624 13 7

LOT IV.

The following SUBJECTS in the New Exchange of Edinburgh, all most substantially built and elegantly finished, to be set up in the under-mentioned parcels:

I. A DWELLING HOUSE, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon, containing a large kitchen with a pipe of water, and 13 rooms, with many closets and other conveniences, all light and well aired. There are besides several neat rooms in the garrets, two of them with rents. The principal storey of twelve feet in height, is remarkably convenient and elegant, and has a water closet.

There are several convenient cellars properly fitted up, entering with in the stair, which has a door also to Allan's Close; together with a large shop in the first storey, consisting of two fire rooms and a light closet. The rent of both 80 l.; and the proven value and upset price L. 1000 0 0

The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

II. A large SHOP and WAREHOUSE, consisting of several apartments, two of them 17 feet high in the east wing, possessed by Messrs Stewart and Stoddart, on a lease to Whitfunday 1781; rent 50 l.; and upset price 660 0 0

III. TWO SHOPS, high and low, entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitfunday 1782; rent 23 l.; upset price 260 0 0

IV. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE in the south-east corner of the Court, possessed by Peter Mathieson, formerly by Hugh Cameron; rent 4 l. 15 s. upset price 40 0 0

V. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately north of the above, formerly possessed by Daniel Cameron, now by Mrs Campbell; rent 6 l. 15 s.; upset price 60 0 0

VI. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE next to ditto, possessed by Peter Cumming; rent 4 l.; upset price 40 0 0

VII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, possessed by Mr James Clerk; rent 4 l. upset price 35 0 0

VIII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, being the northmost, formerly possessed by Baillie Grieve, now, by Mr William Murray; rent 4 l.; upset price 40 0 0

IX. A HIGH SHOP immediately above the preceding, lately possessed by Maylestone and Company; rent 11 l.; upset price 105 0 0

N. B. This and the five before mentioned shops have all vents and back windows to Allan's Close.

X. A SHOP, the first storey entering from the passage into the court on the east side, possessed by Baillie Torry; rent 8 l.; price 85 0 0

XI. A large, elegant, and convenient SHOP, containing two interfores entering from the high street, possessed by Mr James Carfrae, upon a lease to Whitfunday 1784; rent 30 l.; upset price 400 0 0

XII. A DWELLING HOUSE in the east wing entering from Allan's Close, consisting of a kitchen, a large room, and several closets, lately possessed by William Burnet chairman; rent 5 l.; upset price 36 0 0

XIII. Two large VAULTS below the court of the New Exchange, entering by Allan's Close, lately possessed by Charles Spalding and Mrs M'Dermid; rent 7 l. upset price 75 0 0

XIV. Two large VAULTS adjoining, formerly possessed by David Morton, now by Mr John Anderson; rent 8 l. upset price 75 0 0

Proven value of lot 4th, L. 2911 0 0

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of HILTON, in the barony of Rosyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 1 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Messrs Abraham Newton of Currie hill and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

The proven value and upset price of which is 250 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and estate of Bantaskine, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and thire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, 108 l. 17 s. 4 d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also for a new heading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value and upset price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of those in Fife, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callendar deputy clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estates at Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.